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USSR-CIMA TRADE

CIMA SECRETARY LINKS TRADE, INTERNATIONALISM

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian
No 2, 1980 pp 2-13

[Article by Nikolay Faddeyev, Secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance: "Under the Leninist Banner of Internationalism"]

[Text] The peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, the international working class, the world communist movement, and all progressive mankind is celebrating the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin -- the brilliant continuer of the work of K. Marx and F. Engels -- as a great historic date.

In the preface to his book "The World of Socialism -- The Triumph of Great Ideas" Comrade L. I. Brezhnev repeated the words of the great Lenin: "Marx's teaching is omnipotent because it is true." Later, in evaluating the practice of the development of the socialist commonwealth Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized: "Developed by Lenin, and constantly enriched by the revolutionary thought of our day, the Marxist-Leninist teaching is a reliable guide for the transformation of society on the basis of the principles of goodness, reason, and justice."

Time has no power over Leninism. It has no power over it because Leninism, in reflecting the objective laws of the development of human society, constantly absorbs the new and progressive which is broadened by the course of history. Leninism is an eternally vital teaching, it is a revolutionary theory which is continuously enriched under the influence of the revolutionary practice of the masses.

All of the historic accomplishments of our age are connected with the name of V. I. Lenin and with his immortal teachings. "The course of history and the very profound transformations which have fundamentally changed the makeup of the modern world," it is stated in the decree of the CC CPSU "On the 110th Anniversary of the Birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin," "are bringing us ever new proofs of the correctness and indestructible power of Lenin's ideas.

Under the banner of Leninism, socialist revolutions have been victorious in a number of countries of Europe, Asia, and Latin America. The world socialist commonwealth united on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism is in the vanguard of social progress and is the most dynamic economic and political force and the bulwark of peace and of the security of peoples. Life has confirmed Lenin's foresight concerning the diversity of the forms and methods of socialist construction in different countries on the basis of the general laws of the establishment and development of socialism.

The flourishing of each of the countries of the socialist commonwealth is inseparably bound up with a strengthening of their ideological and political unity, their increasingly common interests in politics, economics, and social life, and the development of fruitful and equal cooperation in all fields."

The Socialist Commonwealth -- Proletarian and Socialist Internationalism In Action

V. I. Lenin constantly emphasized the necessity for strengthening the solidarity, unity, and fraternal alliance of all of the workers in the struggle against capitalism, and it is in this that he saw the essence of proletarian internationalism. "All workers are brothers," Vladimir Il'ich wrote, "and their strong alliance is the only guarantee of the welfare and happiness of all toiling and oppressed mankind."¹ The formation of the world socialist system has deepened and enriched the content and improved and diversified the forms of the international solidarity of the workers. One such form that has arisen and grown stronger is socialist internationalism which represents the application and development of the principles of proletarian internationalism in the relations between sovereign socialist states.

Concretizing the content and meaning of proletarian socialist internationalism, L. I. Brezhnev has stated: "The strengthening of the positions of world socialism as a whole, and the achievements of each socialist country are inseparably bound up with the unified actions of the socialist states and with their mutual assistance. Socialist internationalism is a lofty responsibility for the fate of socialism not only in one's country, but in the entire world."

The principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism have been embodied in the voluntary economic, political, and defense cooperation of the sovereign socialist states.

The close alliance and fraternal mutual assistance of the CEMA member countries made it possible at the dawn of the establishment of the world socialist system to defend revolutionary gains in the face of an

economic blockade and a "cold war" which was unleashed by imperialist circles, to restore economies which had been destroyed by the fascist invasion, and during the latest period to carry out socialist industrialization in the countries of people's democracy, to develop socialist and communist construction, and to achieve fundamental historic transformations in social and economic development.

Thanks to a maximum mobilization of their own resources, their mutual cooperation, and their comradely mutual assistance and support, the economies of the countries of the socialist commonwealth have developed continuously and at rapid rates. The growth rate of national income in the past 30 years has been approximately 2.5 times and that of industrial production 3.2 times higher than in the developed capitalist states. Whereas in 1950 the CEMA countries accounted for around 18 percent of the world production of industrial output, at the present time this proportion is approximately one-third.

The socialist commonwealth has turned into the largest world producer of many very important types of industrial output.

The CEMA countries surpass the countries of the "Common Market" and the United States of America combined in the extraction of petroleum and iron ore and the production of sawn materials and sugar and mineral fertilizers. They are ahead of the "Common Market" countries in the production of electric energy by almost 1.3 times, gas and coal (in terms of conventional fuel) by 2.8 times, iron and steel by 1.5 times, cement by 1.4 times, cellulose by 2.6 times, sulphuric acid by 1.5 times, and wool fabrics and leather footwear by 1.4 times.

Enormous successes have been achieved in social development. Broad programs have been carried out for raising material and cultural standards of the people. There has been a substantial increase in the real income of the workers, payments from the social funds have increased, and, as nowhere else in the world, an enormous construction program has been and is being carried out for housing, sanatoriums and rest homes, kindergartens and nurseries, hospitals, polyclinics, palaces of culture, and theaters and clubs.

Everything for the good of man and everything in the name of man -- this is the chief goal of the communist and workers' parties of the CEMA member countries, and it is being achieved successfully.

The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has built up a unique experience in cooperation in the process of which the interests of each country are harmoniously combined with the common interests of the commonwealth, which leads to the flourishing of each CEMA country and to the progress of the entire socialist commonwealth.

This experience is again and again confirming the foresight of V. I. Lenin to the effect that socialism "...creates new and the highest forms of human communal living in which the legitimate needs and progressive aspirations of the toiling masses of every nationality will be for the first time satisfied in an international unity...."²

It is known that the construction of socialism in the CEMA countries began from different levels of economic development. However, during the period from 1950 through 1979 the gap between the individual European CEMA countries in the per capita production of national income and industrial output substantially narrowed. States which in the past were backward in their economic development have come close to being advanced. Bulgaria, for example, increased production of industrial output in 1979 compared to 1950 by 23 times, Hungary -- by 8.5 times, Poland -- by 14 times, and Romania -- by 31 times.

During the years of cooperation these countries essentially created anew many branches of industry which determine scientific and technological progress -- machine building, metallurgy, the chemical industry, electrical engineering, and others. This has made it possible for them to occupy an important place in the world economy.

The successes which have been achieved in solving the problem of the gradual coming together and equalization of the levels of economic development of the CEMA countries are a truly historic achievement and an expression of socialist internationalism, and the practical implementation of Lenin's prevision of the mighty growth of the creative power of the laboring people liberated from the fetters of capitalism and of the strengthening of fraternal mutual support in the solution of the difficult problems of socialist construction.

In developing the ideas of the founders of Marxism, V. I. Lenin put forward a number of new theoretical propositions which are of great practical importance for determining the prospects for the development of the comprehensive cooperation of the socialist nations. Imagining the future of the socialist commonwealth as a world cooperative and not as some kind of super-centralized economy, Lenin anticipated the practical course of the formation of the relations between the socialist countries for many decades into the future.

V. I. Lenin observed that "national and state differences between peoples and countries...will last for a very, very long time even after the realization of the dictatorship of the proletariat on a world-wide scale"³

K. Marx and F. Engels, the founders of scientific socialism, and also the brilliant continuer of their work, V. I. Lenin, did not set themselves the goal of concretizing the paths of development of the economic relations of the socialist countries over a long period. V. I. Lenin wrote: "We do not claim that Marx or the Marxists know the path to socialism in all of its concreteness. That is nonsense. We know the direction of this path and we know which class forces lead along it, but concretely and practically this will only be demonstrated by the experience of the millions when they begin their work."⁴

Implementing the ideas of V. I. Lenin, the communist and workers' parties of the CEMA countries are creatively developing them and determining the concrete ways of the construction of socialism and communism. The experience in cooperation which has been gained in the CEMA countries on the basis of the principles of proletarian and socialist nationalism over a period of three decades and their achievements have demonstrated that tens and hundreds of millions of workers have firmly taken the path of the construction of socialism and communism. Having created new international relations, relations of equal and sovereign states, and developing and strengthening them, the fraternal countries and confidently moving along a planned path.

The principle of the full equality of the socialist states is one of the most important forms of socialist internationalism. The content of this principle is also expressed in the fact that the socialist countries, regardless of the size of their territory and of their population and of their economic potential, have equal rights in all respects in the consideration and resolution of various questions in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Cooperation which is organized on the basis of full equality strengthens the sovereignty of each country.

The realization of the sovereign equality of the CEMA countries is ensured above all by their equal representation in the Council and by the equal rights provided to all of the CEMA member countries. The CEMA Charter ensures the actual equality of the states which are members of this organization. The work of the Council excludes all forms of fiat with regard to any member country of this organization, and no one has the right to impose his decision upon another. All of the recommendations and decisions in the Council are adopted only with the agreement of the interested countries.

The fact that the socialist countries form a commonwealth of sovereign equal states serves as the necessary condition for their close fruitful cooperation in all fields and for their mutual support and assistance. It is not accidental that many of our integration facilities have symbolic names -- "Friendship," "Peace," and "Alliance."

These are not simply symbolic words. It is internationalism in action. For the first time in the history of mankind the socialist countries have placed the words "petroleum," and "friendship" and "gas" and "alliance" alongside each other. Petroleum, gas, and mineral raw materials have been transformed from a factor of aggression, bloodletting, and gain which is characteristic of the capitalist world into a factor of mutual assistance and cooperation and of friendship and fraternity in the relations between the socialist countries. They have breathed new life into the industrialization of these countries and have created new directions in the development of whole branches of industry which in the past did not exist in individual countries.

Special mention should be made of the principle of mutual support and comradely mutual assistance in the cooperation of the CEMA member countries. It is a concentrated expression of proletarian, socialist internationalism in the relationships between the countries of the socialist commonwealth and the cornerstone of their economic and scientific and technical cooperation. This principle is proclaimed in the founding documents which were worked up collectively by the communist and the workers' parties of the countries of the socialist commonwealth. "The experience of development in the socialist countries," it is emphasized in the Statement of the Conference of the Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties which took place in November 1960, "once again demonstrates that the most important international condition for their achievements and successes consists of: mutual assistance and support for each other and the use of all of the advantages of the unity and solidarity of the countries in the socialist camp."

Economic mutual assistance manifests itself in mutual deliveries of raw materials and machinery and equipment, in the designing and construction through the joint efforts of the interested countries of industrial and other facilities, and in the provision of assistance to each other in mastering planned capacities.

Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's idea that socialism is inconceiveable without the planned state organization of production and distribution is expressed in the socialist commonwealth in the form of cooperation between the CEMA countries in the field of planning work.

Interaction between the economies of the CEMA countries is constantly being strengthened on the basis of an international socialist division of labor, so that it is difficult to imagine forward movement without the coordination of the economic and scientific development plans and the national economic plans of the CEMA countries. This is why cooperation in the field of planning and, especially, the coordination of plans is the basic method of organizing cooperation and deepening the international division of socialist labor.

The CEMA countries are now performing the sixth coordination of their long-term plans. This year the coordination of the national economic plans for 1981-1985 will be completed. As in the past, the present plan coordination has set and continues to set itself the basic task of finding ways of solving the most important economic problems which are of mutual interest, especially the development of concrete proposals on the development of cooperation in the fields of supplying raw materials, fuel, and energy, machinery and equipment, modern technology, and consumer goods, and also the development of transportation communications.

The preliminary results of the coordination of the plans for 1981-1985 show that during the coordination work very important problems of economic and scientific and technical cooperation were disclosed, the basic directions of economic and scientific and technical cooperation were defined, concrete measures to realize them were worked out and agreed upon, and a determination was made of the approximate amounts of mutual deliveries of basic goods which will be reflected in the protocols on the results of the planned coordination in the long-term trade agreements subsequently to be concluded.

A careful examination of individual problems in the appropriate agencies of the Council and the working out of ways to solve them on the basis of cooperation promotes the success of the coordination of plans. Account is taken here of the problems envisaged by the Overall Program for a Further Deepening and Improvement of the Cooperation and for the Development of Socialist Economic Integration of the CEMA Countries, and also of measures which are mapped out in the long-term special-purpose cooperation programs.

Touching upon the problems of planning socialist construction, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin observed that "an interest has to be created in the masses of workers and conscious peasants through a great program designed for 10 to 20 years."⁵ Designed for 15 to 20 years, the Overall Program of socialist economic integration and the long-term special-purpose cooperation programs which concretize and develop the Overall Program in the decisive branches of production and which contain the necessary economic and organizational measures for fulfillment are in full accord with this idea of Lenin's and have an international character.

The CEMA countries are faced with important and complex problems. Experience has shown that these problems can be solved most successfully through cooperation and mutual assistance.

At a time when the capitalist world has been seized by the psychosis of an energy crisis, the countries of the socialist commonwealth are

approaching the solution of fuel and energy problems from consistently internationalist positions, on the basis of cooperation, and above all thanks to supplies of petroleum and gas from the Soviet Union, and also by means of the mobilization of all of the fuel and energy resources of each country of the commonwealth.

Special mention has to be made of the solution of the problem of the development of electric energy. V. I. Lenin stated that "modern advanced technology urgently demands the electrification of the entire country -- and of a number of neighboring countries -- in accordance with a single plan...."⁶ We have already taken significant steps in this direction by creating the "Peace" United Energy System and by beginning to realize a broad program for the future development of United Electric Energy Systems of the CEMA countries with the participation of the energy systems of the Socialist Federated Republic of Yugoslavia. Some of the very important measures in this program are the construction with the assistance of the Soviet Union of powerful national atomic electric power stations, the creation of atomic machine building in the European CEMA countries, and the construction through joint efforts of inter-system high voltage electric transmission lines.

It is appropriate here to recall the proposal of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev regarding the holding of all-European congresses or inter-state conferences, including on the problems of energy.

As is known, as a practical realization of this idea the Soviet government has submitted a proposal to the U.N. European Economic Commission which has been supported by other CEMA countries regarding cooperation on energy on an all-European basis. At the present time the CEMA countries are making efforts to hold a high level inter-state conference on this problem. Incidentally, officials from the CEMA Secretariat are already working jointly with officials from the Secretariat U. N. Economic Commission on the methodological issues connected with the possibility of uniting the electric energy systems of the countries of Western and Eastern Europe.

The CEMA Secretariat has worked out a special program and presented it to the U. N. European Economic Commission. It was approved by its Committee on Electric Energy, and at the present time the possibilities of its practical realization are being studied.

V. I. Lenin stated that "the progress of technology should lead to the specialization of various parts of production and their socialization and, consequently, an increase in the market."⁷ In deepening their

production specialization and cooperation the CEMA countries are successfully developing machine building, metallurgy, the chemical industry, and other branches of the economy. At the present time machinery and equipment in the entire world nomenclature are being produced.

As a result of joint efforts in the CEMA countries all of the most important branches of the economy which determine the modern makeup of an industrially developed country and the latest scientific and technical achievements in production have received and are continuing to receive a powerful development. V. I. Lenin assigned the development of science and technology and technological progress a decisive role in transforming the country's economy. He stated that "socialism is inconceivable without...technology built according to the latest word of modern science...."⁸

From the first days of cooperation between the CEMA countries scientific and technical relations occupied one of the leading places. The scope of scientific and technical cooperation is witnessed by the fact that it has participating in it more than 3,000 scientific and research, planning and designing, and higher educational institutions including around 200 scientific institutions of the Academy of Sciences of the countries of the socialist commonwealth. Joint scientific research institutes and laboratories and science coordination centers have been created.

The unification of efforts in such advanced fields of science and technology as nuclear physics and space exploration is an especially vivid example of scientific and technical cooperation. Studies of the structure of the atomic nucleus and of the interaction forces of elementary particles have been performed on unique accelerators created at the United Institute of Nuclear Research in Dubna (USSR), and new transuranium elements have been discovered. The director of the collective of scientists who made this discovery was awarded the Nobel Prize.

Flights into outer space by joint crews from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, and Czechoslovakia are demonstrating the enormous successes of our states in the most important fields of science and technology. At the same time, this testifies to the lofty internationalism of the Soviet Union which generously is sharing its achievements with its fraternal countries. Alone, without the USSR, no single country of the commonwealth would be able to carry out such outstanding experiments. Only thanks to the fraternal relations which unite the peoples of the other countries of the CEMA with the Soviet people and the communist and the workers' parties of these countries with Communist Party of the Soviet Union have such historic successes become possible.

The Effectiveness of Fraternal Assistance and Equal Cooperation

The CMEA countries have been and are providing assistance and support to the Mongolian People's Republic, the Republic of Cuba, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, states which in the past were in the capitalist system and under colonial oppression and were at an especially low stage of social and economic development.

With the entrance of these countries into the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance cooperation with them and assistance to them took on a new quality. Unswervingly following the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism, the CMEA countries have mapped out in the Overall Program measures aimed at ensuring an acceleration in the development of the economy of the Mongolian People's Republic. Through subsequent decisions of a Session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance this system of measures has also been applied to the Republic of Cuba and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The achievements in the social and economic development of the Mongolian People's Republic are a vivid example of the effectiveness of the fraternal assistance of the CMEA countries. After having accomplished an anti-feudal revolution under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the people of Mongolia, with the support of the Soviet Union, achieved a transition from feudal relations to socialism and today the Mongolian People's Republic is an agrarian-industrial socialist state which takes active part in cooperation within CMEA on an equal basis with other countries. Mongolia was one of the most backward countries in Asia. With the aid and assistance of the USSR and the other CMEA countries large modern industrial cities have grown up in Mongolia and a coal, electric energy, mining, metalworking, shoe, textile, meat and dairy, and milling industry and the production of construction materials have been created there and are being intensively developed. Along with animal husbandry an agricultural branch which is new for Mongolia -- cropping -- is developing, science and culture are flourishing, and the welfare of the people is improving. Before the revolution the population of Mongolia was practically completely illiterate. At the present time this country of universal literacy has an Academy of Sciences, a university, an opera and ballet theater, and many other modern scientific and cultural centers.

The successes of the Mongolian People's Republic are a convincing confirmation of Lenin's ideas to the effect that backward countries which have taken a non-capitalist path of development can, with the international assistance of fraternal socialist countries, step over the capitalist stage of development and construct socialism.

Let the so-called "free" world where capitalism reigns and where they pride themselves on their "democracy and humanism" cite at least one such example! On the contrary, in those places where capitalism runs things it presses upon the peoples with an iron heel. Let us take the fate of 2.3 billion people in the developing countries which in the recent past were colonies of the economically developed capitalist states. It should be noted that the gap in the economic development levels of these countries is not being narrowed. For example, in terms of per capita gross national product the developing countries lagged behind the industrially developed states by 11 to 12 times in the 1950s, and by 13 to 14 times in the 1970s.

According to the latest estimates of the International Labor Organization, up to 40 percent of the able-bodied population of the developing countries suffers from full or partial unemployment. According to the estimates of UNESCO, by the middle of the 1970s, 400-500 million children were hungry in these countries. Twenty-five percent of the population in the developing countries is now undernourished, in every year 10 million people die from starvation. In more than 40 of the world's countries, chiefly in Africa, Asia, and Oceania, there are to this day no obligatory education laws. There are more than 900 million illiterate people in these countries. For example, in Asia and Africa only one-third of the children go to school, and on the Latin American continent 100 million people are completely illiterate with 65 million of them being children up to 14 years of age.

All of this is a result of imperialist domination based on exploitation, colonialism, and neocolonialism. It is impossible to enumerate all of the crimes against mankind which have been and are being committed by imperialism.

Consistently guiding themselves by the teachings of V. I. Lenin, the Soviet Union and the other CMEA countries have provided and are continuing to provide assistance to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in its heroic revolutionary struggle against the reactionary forces and, above all, in its struggle against its most sinister and treacherous enemies -- the imperialism of the United States and the hegemonism of China. The fraternal countries are providing assistance in the restoration of Vietnam's destroyed economy and in the creation of a solid base for socialist industry. At the present time special measures are being worked out in CMEA to accelerate the development of Vietnam's economy.

The leaders of the Communist Party and Government of Vietnam place a high value upon the fraternal assistance of the countries of the socialist commonwealth, emphasizing here that in the process of moving forward toward socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, the

Vietnamese people looks upon the aid and comprehensive cooperation being given to it by the fraternal socialist countries as one of the decisive factors in creating the material and technical base of socialism.

Faithful to the behests of V. I. Lenin about uniting the struggle for socialism in their own countries with active disinterested aid to the workers of other countries where the same struggle is being waged, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the CEMA have helped to protect the Republic of Cuba against the aggression and the consequences of an economic blockade by American imperialism which simply cannot reconcile itself to the victory of a socialist revolution on the Island of Freedom. This aid was a manifestation of genuine internationalism about which V. I. Lenin said: "Internationalism in practice is one and only one thing: selfless work on the development of the revolutionary movement and revolutionary struggle in one's own country and support (through propaganda, sympathy, and materials) for the same struggle and the same line, and only this alone, in absolutely all other countries."⁹

Despite the economic blockade of Cuba which has been organized by the United States, and as a result of the selfless labor of the heroic Cuban people under the leadership of its Communist Party and of the aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, broad plans for the transformation of the country are being successfully realized.

"Today we can proudly state," the First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Cuba Comrade Fidel Castro Rus has said, "that in our country there is no unemployment, no racial discrimination, hunger, poverty, gambling, prostitution, narcotics, illiteracy, barefoot children without the opportunity of going to school, poor neighborhoods, and sick people who are thrown upon the mercy of fate. Our education and health care are examples of successes in the social field which delight many people in the world."¹⁰ Cuba is the only country in the Western Hemisphere in which such profound social transformations have been carried out.

The effectiveness of the aid which is being provided by the CEMA countries to Cuba became even stronger with its entrance into the CEMA in 1972 and with its inclusion of the process of socialist economic integration. With the assistance of the CEMA member countries the joint construction of a number of large industrial facilities is being carried out in the Republic of Cuba, and planned capacities in industry and agriculture are being mastered.

Cuba is granted credit on privileged terms, in necessary cases stimulating foreign trade prices are employed in order to develop and increase the productivity of agriculture and the development of certain types of mineral raw materials and timber resources, and aid is provided in

developing science and accelerating technological progress and in the training of national cadres. A number of other measures are carried out which are promoting the development and increasing the efficiency of the economy of socialist Cuba.

Proletarian Internationalism is Also a Struggle for the Development of Equal and Mutually Advantageous Cooperation with the Developing Countries

History has brilliantly confirmed the foresight of Lenin who stated that the socialist revolution "will be not only and chiefly a struggle of the revolutionary proletariats of each country against their own bourgeoisie -- no, it will be a struggle of all of the colonies and countries which have been oppressed by imperialism, of all dependent countries against international imperialism."¹¹ The emergence of the first socialist state and then the formation of the system of socialist states has given a powerful impetus to the national liberation struggle. Progressive mankind has started and won the battle against colonialism.

In their relations with the non-member countries of the CEMA the fraternal countries are constantly guided by Lenin's teaching regarding the creation of the closest alliance between the victorious working class of the socialist countries and the proletariat of the developed capitalist countries and all the national liberation movements and states which have achieved independence and have taken the path of independent development. The CEMA member countries have done a great deal and are doing a great deal to strengthen this alliance.

V. I. Lenin saw a guarantee of victory in the struggle against imperialism in the unification and merging into a single current of the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the national liberation movement. It is precisely for this reason that V. I. Lenin resolutely supported the fighting slogan: "Proletarians and Oppressed Peoples of All Countries, Unite!"

The CEMA countries are providing aid and support to the peoples of Angola, Ethiopia, Cambodia, Laos, and the peoples of other countries in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and reaction.

The member of the Politburo, Secretary of the CC of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola -- Labor Party, and now President of the Republic of Angola Comrade Jose Eduard Dush Santush said at the 23rd meeting of a CEMA Session: "It is thanks to the solidarity of the socialist countries that we were able to endure for almost 14 years in an unjust war imposed upon us by Portuguese imperialism, it is thanks to this solidarity that during a critical period of our lives we were able to stand against the criminal aggression of racist South Africa....

...the principles by which we guide ourselves in the relations between the CEMA member countries and the People's Republic of Angola -- the principle of proletarian internationalism, the principle of non-intervention in internal affairs, and the principle of respect for the sovereignty of each country -- are opening up broad prospects which are making it possible for us to act fruitfully."

Cooperation with the CEMA countries is of enormous importance for the developing countries, for a resolute rebuff by them of neocolonialism, and in their struggle to strengthen their sovereignty and independence and for their economic liberation from imperialism. It accords with the aspirations of the peoples of these states to strengthen their national economies and independence, helps the development of countries which are liberating themselves from colonial oppression and taking a non-capitalist path, and assists in the strengthening of socialist tendencies.

The countries of the socialist commonwealth, faithful to Lenin's behests, are truly disinterested allies of the developing countries in their struggle for genuinely equal international relations, for the establishment of a new international economic order, and for the right to decide their own fates themselves and to independently dispose of their national resources. This struggle accords with the interests of all peoples and all nations. In making a marked contribution to strengthening the economies, cultures, and defense of certain developing states, the CEMA countries never use their aid to put pressure on those to whom it is given; they do not connect it with political conditions, do not encroach on their social systems, and do not intervene in their internal affairs, following Lenin's principle that "revolutions are not made according to order and not timed to one or another moment, but mature in the process of historical development and break out at a moment which is determined by a complex of domestic and foreign causes."¹² It is all of this which creates an atmosphere of mutual respect and trust in the relations between the CEMA countries and the developing countries -- to their mutual benefit and for the good of world peace.

At the present time the CEMA countries are giving economic and technical assistance to 86 developing countries in the key branches of the state sector, thereby strengthening the positions of national economies in their struggle for economic independence. Unmasking bourgeois ideologists, V. I. Lenin emphasized that they "...talk about national liberation... while leaving economic liberation in the shadows. But in fact it is the latter which is most important."¹³

The imperialists are pursuing opposite goals than the ones being pursued by the CEMA countries. Their chief goal is to obtain maximum profits and to make permanent the industrial backwardness of young states while

making predatory use of their rich natural resources. Camouflaging themselves with false words about helping the developing countries, they carry out a neocolonialist policy of bribery and blackmail and, when their plans fail, they throw off their masks as benefactors and are ready to drown the peoples struggling for their independence in blood.

The CEMA countries have been providing economic and technical assistance to the developing countries in the construction of around 4,500 industrial enterprises and other facilities in various branches of the economy, of which more than 3,000 have been built and put into operation.

The training of national cadres of specialists is one of the decisive factors in independent development and, for this reason, the countries of the socialist commonwealth are providing the young states with great help. It is expressed in the training of cadres both within the developing countries themselves and in the CEMA countries. With the assistance of the CEMA countries more than 250 educational institutions and training centers have been built, are being built, and are to be built in the developing countries.

In order to provide help in the training of cadres the Soviet Union has created the University of the Friendship of Peoples imeni Patrice Lumumba which for 20 years now has been training specialists for developing countries in the most diverse branches.

The higher and secondary specialized educational institutions of the CEMA countries have already trained around 43,000 specialists who are citizens of the developing countries.

In view of the increasing need of the developing countries for highly qualified specialists, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has created a Stipend Fund which has been in operation since the 1974-1975 academic year. At the present time around 2,500 CEMA stipend grantees from 47 developing countries are studying in the higher educational institutions of the CEMA countries.

The new industrial construction which is being conducted in the developing countries in cooperation with the CEMA countries is also a genuine school for the training of local cadres, skilled workers and foremen, and engineers and technicians. During the course of this construction more than 400,000 workers have acquired vocational qualifications.

The economic cooperation of the socialist countries with the developing states also has another important aspect. It substantially strengthens their positions in relations with the imperialist states. The socialist countries have eliminated the monopoly of the capitalist countries in

supplying machinery and equipment, transmitting technical experience, and providing credit to the young states. The very fact that it is possible for them to obtain assistance from the socialist countries compels the capitalist countries to maneuver and to make definite concessions to the young states.

Leninism in the Struggle for Peace, Cooperation, and Progress

Proletarian, socialist internationalism is an inalienable part of the struggle of the workers for peace in the world. Communism and peace -- this is the lighthouse which is being followed by the countries of the socialist commonwealth as they lay their road into tomorrow. V. I. Lenin put forward the thesis of "peaceful living together," or as we say today, the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems which now, thanks to the consistent policies of the socialist countries, has become one of the most important principles of international relations and the basis of their foreign policy. But in order to defend peace it is essential to have the unity and solidarity of the countries of the socialist commonwealth and of all of progressive mankind. Consistently carrying out this Leninist principle, the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses put forward a Peace Program which has been supported by all of the CEMA countries which have adopted it as their own program.

The foreign policy of the countries of the socialist commonwealth is determined by the founding ideas of V. I. Lenin regarding the common nature of the fundamental political and economic interests of the peoples of these countries which follow from the fact that they have the same type of socio-economic political organization, a single dominant ideology of Marxism-Leninism, single goals in their development toward socialism and communism, and solidarity with the revolutionary and national liberation movements. This unity of goals and community of interests gives rise to the necessity of organizing and developing cooperation during the process of socialist and communist construction, for the joint defense of socialist gains, and for the joint defense and development of Marxist-Leninist doctrine and the defense of peace.

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states is an embodiment of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and of Lenin's basic principles -- proletarian, socialist internationalism and the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. Neither changes in the external conditions of the development of the countries of the socialist commonwealth nor difficulties in the cooperation of the CEMA countries have shaken their unity and solidarity and their mutual support and assistance.

It is precisely for this reason that the attacks by the opponents of socialism against these principles have taken on an especially furious

and fierce character. Bourgeois critics set themselves the task of undermining faith in them by any means. What fairy tales contrary to generally known facts are not concocted in the kitchens of anti-communist propaganda by the specialists in psychological warfare! Here we have myths to the effect that the "wealthier" socialist countries allegedly are not prepared to provide assistance to other socialist countries, and of a "lack of desire" by the economically more developed CEMA countries to permit other countries to develop and use new technological processes which are necessary for the production of complex modern industrial equipment and durable goods. And how much paper has been used up regarding so-called "Soviet hegemonism" in CEMA!

These slanderous inventions are given a decisive rebuff by the leaders of the fraternal parties. They have repeatedly commented on the disinterested aid of the Country of Soviets in the process of their socialist industrialization and at the subsequent stages of the economic and social development of fraternal countries and have emphasized that history has never known the kind of "hegemonist" which even under the conditions of the terrible post-war ruin and the enormous difficulties of the period of restoration in its own country showed concern for having its allies stand firmly on their feet, provided them with free scientific and technical documents, extended credit to them on privileged terms, sent them specialists, and placed large orders with them which created the conditions for the development of new branches of industry.

In his greetings to the participants of the 33rd meeting of the CEMA Session on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the First Secretary of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Comrade Janos Kadar emphasized: "The fact that the fraternal socialist countries were always able to count on the friendly assistance of the Soviet Union and could find support in its enormous economic strength and its impressive achievements in science and technology has been of outstanding importance in the formation and work of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance."

The internationalist policy of the Soviet Union is one of the most important sources of the rapid development of the countries of the socialist commonwealth. The socialist commonwealth is dominated not by commercial relations, but by a spirit of friendliness, disinterested mutual assistance and support, and of the patient finding of solutions which are satisfactory for all of the interested countries.

In the capitalist world such relations are impossible. Indeed, is it possible, for example, for the United States or any other capitalist country to even once have disinterestedly helped some people in trouble, to have helped a single liberation movement in the world? On the contrary, we see something else. The imperialist countries make use of

sophisticated forms of colonialism and neocolonialism and are waging an open struggle against everything that is advanced and progressive in the world. This course is also being followed by hegemonist China.

An endeavor to achieve world domination, a feverish arms race, crude intervention into the internal affairs of other states, a policy of fiat and blackmail, right up to threats to use tactical nuclear weapons -- this is the course of American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism.

Today also V. I. Lenin's characterization of American imperialism remains in force: "On every dollar there is a lump of dirt from "profitable" military deliveries which enrich the rich in every country and ruin the poor. On every dollar there are traces of blood."¹⁴

The policy of American imperialism after the end of World War II should also be remembered. At that time it was aimed at supporting the positions of capitalism in Western Europe which had been shaken as a result of the war, strengthening its dependence upon the United States, preventing progressive social changes, and turning back the development of the countries of people's democracy from the socialist path.

As the people's democratic regimes became stronger in the countries of Eastern Europe and the domestic reaction was defeated, the economic pressure of imperialism was intensified. Contrary to the calculations of the imperialists of economically strangling these countries and intimidating them with the atomic bomb, the policy of blockade and atomic blackmail which was carried out by imperialist circles led to an acceleration of the objective processes of the economic and political solidarity of the countries which had liberated themselves from the yoke of capitalism and strengthened their endeavor, as K. Marx wrote in his time, toward a harmonious national and international coordination of the social forms of production. The economic blockade did not stop, but on the contrary, accelerated the development of the countries of people's democracy along the path of the construction of socialism on the basis of proletarian internationalism, solidarity and unity, and the economic cooperation and mutual assistance of the peoples of the socialist countries.

The USSR foiled American imperialism's policy of dictation which was based on its possession of the atomic bomb. The great scientific and technical achievements of the world's first socialist state -- the Soviet Union -- rapidly eliminated the monopoly over the possession of this powerful weapon and thereby imperialism's treacherous plans against peace were foiled. The hopes of the United States to weaken and split the unity of the countries which had taken the path of the construction of socialism proved to be fruitless.

And today it is not superfluous to recall this for those leaders in the western countries who are again returning to a policy of the "cold war" and of economic blockade against the countries of the socialist commonwealth, and those who are thinking about this: The lessons of the early 1950s and the results which the "cold war" and embargo led to at that time should not be forgotten! This policy is also being subjected to criticism in the West. Thus, for example, the NEW YORK TIMES has written: "They (the economic blockade and the "cold war") were ineffective, had a reverse result, and cost the West much more than it cost the Soviets." The same NEW YORK TIMES stated: "The question of the reliability of the United States as a commercial partner arises. Carter's decision strike against American banks, the American credit system, and all exports." The deficit in the American balance of trade, as American economists have calculated, will increase by 3 billion dollars.

We can add to this that the policy of the "cold war" and of embargo will fall as a heavy burden on the shoulders of the workers of those capitalist states and will give rise to a substantial increase in employment in them with all of the consequences that follow from this. This policy of imperialists will turn like a boomerang against its very inspirers.

The narrower the possibilities of imperialism to dominate other countries and people become, the more fierce is the reaction to this of its most aggressive and short-sighted representatives. This aggressiveness can only be restrained by might and by the wise policies of the peace-loving states and by a determination of the peoples to foil the dangerous plans of the pretenders to world domination.

"Today when the forces of imperialism have gone into a counter-offensive against detente, peace, and the rights of peoples," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at a meeting with the voters of the Bauman Election District, "the unity of action of the socialist countries in defending these very great values is more important than ever. And these countries, I am confident, will fulfill this historic task of theirs in a worthy manner!..."

To the "doctrine" of war hysteria and a feverish arms race we are opposing the doctrine of a consistent struggle for peace and security in the world."

Under these conditions, fidelity to Marxism-Leninism and to proletarian internationalism is a guarantee of the successful fulfillment of this task. At the same time, a deviation from Marxism-Leninism and forgetting the principles of proletarian unity entail severe consequences for socialism and for the genuine interest of the peoples. "The experience of the past has shown," K. Marx has written, "that a scornful attitude toward the fraternal alliance which should exist between the workers of

various countries and motto ate them in their struggle for liberation is punished by the general defeat of their scattered efforts."¹⁵

Developing this idea of Marx's, Lenin stated: "...He who has taken the point of view of nationalism, of course, comes to a desire to surround his nationality and his national workers' movement with a Chinese wall, he is not even put out by the fact that with his tactic of disunity and fractioning he transforms into nothing the great promise of the coming together and unification of the proletariats of all nations, all races, and all languages."¹⁶ Nationalism as the common root of all centrifugal tendencies represents the greatest threat to this unity. It is characterized by the opposition of narrowly understood national-state interests of a given moment to a common internationalist position which expresses the fundamental interests of the entire movement, the interests of world socialism. Temporary advantages hide from the ideologists of nationalism the most important element, the element of the future which decides the success of the victory of the new social system. Internationalism does not contradict national interests, for it is based on common goals, on the coincidence of fundamental interests, and on respect for the independence of each party and each state and for its sovereignty.

Having arisen as a regional organization of six European countries, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance today is an organization for the cooperation of dozens of socialist countries in Europe, Asia, and Latin America with a population of 438 million people. Their economic policies, the successes they have achieved in social and economic development, and their fraternal cooperation in solving very difficult economic problems which accelerates the process of socialist construction have become an attractive force for many countries of the world, especially for the young developing states with a socialist orientation. This is a convincing proof of the correctness of Lenin's idea that "today we exercise our chief influence on international revolution with our economic policy."¹⁷

Our experience and our achievements are a bright lighthouse in the struggle of peoples who see in this experience their own bright future.

In evaluating the work of the CEMA during past years in the light of the implementation of Lenin's ideas of proletarian, socialist internationalism, and fraternal cooperation between sovereign socialist states it is important to take note not only of the successes which have been achieved in individual fields, but also to isolate the chief result of the collective work of all of our fraternal countries. This result is expressed not only in economic indicators, but also in the common efforts of the peoples

in the CEMA countries in the struggle for peace, international cooperation, and progress. This chief result is also in the fact that year after year the economic and defensive might of the countries of the socialist commonwealth grows stronger, their solidarity is becoming stronger, their international authority is growing, and their progressive influence on the development of events in the world is growing.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has emphasized, "...the past decade has been marked by a further development and enrichment of the cooperation of the countries of the socialist commonwealth. This cooperation is a mighty accelerator of the development of each of the fraternal countries. It is also our common guarantee of confident forward movement during this difficult and restless time."

We are the participants, creators, and eye-witnesses of the birth and establishment of a new era of world history. "To the old world, a world of national oppression, national squabbling, or national isolation, the workers pose a new world of the unity of the workers of all nations in which there is no place either for any privileges or for the slightest oppression of man by man."¹⁸

The ideas of the great Lenin are irrepressibly spreading throughout our planet, penetrating into the minds and inspiring the hearts of millions of people. More and more peoples and states are taking their place under the banner of Leninism and the banner of freedom and internationalism and there is no force in the world which could stop this victorious march of Lenin's ideas.

FOOTNOTES

1. V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Vol. 10, p. 81.
2. Ibid., Vol. 26, p. 40.
3. Ibid., Vol. 41, p. 77.
4. Ibid., Vol. 33, p. 116.
5. Ibid., Vol. 40, p. 63.
6. Ibid., Vol. 44, p. 280.
7. Ibid., Vol. 1, p. 96.
8. Ibid., Vol. 36, p. 300.
9. Ibid., Vol. 31, p. 170

10. "First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba," Moscow, Politizdat, 1976, p. 58.
11. V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Vol. 39, p. 327.
12. Ibid., Vol. 36, p. 531.
13. Ibid., Vol. 22, p. 187.
14. Ibid., Vol. 37, p. 50.
15. K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," Second Edition, Vol. 16, pp. 10-11.
16. V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Vol. 7, p. 325.
17. Ibid., Vol. 43, p. 341.
18. Ibid., Vol. 23, p. 150.

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EQUALIZING SOCIAL, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT RATES OF CEMA MEMBERS

Moscow VESTNIK MOSKOVSKOGO UNIVERSITETA. EKONOMIKA in Russian No 1, 1980
pp 73-76

[Report by A. V. Boychenko, V. P. Vasil'yev and V. V. Chekurov, "The Social-Economic Problems of Equalizing the Levels of Development of the CEMA Member Nations"]

[Text] The problems of the gradual and comprehensive convergence of the nations in the socialist commonwealth are at the center of attention of the Communist and workers' parties in the fraternal nations. The international scientific-theoretical conference held in May 1979 at the Mongolian State University [MonGU] was devoted to questions on the gradual convergence and equalization of the levels of economic development among the CEMA member nations. Instructors and scientific research fellows from the MonGU, the Institute of Economics of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Academy of Sciences, the Mongolian Agricultural Institute and the Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov [MGU] took part in the work of the conference.

The conference was opened by Senior Lecturer G. Mieegombo, first pro-rector of the MonGU, who stressed the important role of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in the convergence of the socialist states. In solving the problems of building a new society taking into consideration the concrete conditions, the fraternal nations in a brief period of history have basically overcome the inequality of the levels of development brought about by class oppression and the results of the Second World War. Common features are appearing more and more in the development of the socialist countries, and the process of their comprehensive convergence is becoming more profound in various spheres of social life. Significant equalization has taken place in the degree of maturity of socialist industrial relations and the convergence of the way of life of the fraternal nations. A decisive contribution to the deepening of all-round cooperation of the nations of the socialist commonwealth is being made by the Soviet Union. The international assistance of the USSR, as the speaker noted, serves as a powerful factor for acceleration of the rate of socio-economic development of the CEMA member nations, and especially the Mongolian People's Republic. In overcoming in a brief period of history centuries of backwardness, and in achieving a modern level of

development and progress. Now this depends on the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union. Mongolian-Soviet economic and scientific-technical cooperation are expanding more and more and are being enriched with new forms. The 13th Plenum of the Central Committee of the MPP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] (1977) pointed out in particular that the study and introduction of the progressive methods of the fraternal nations and the socialist countries, above all the worldwide historical experience of the CMEA and the Soviet Union, serve as the concrete embodiment of the course brought forward at the 17th Congress of the MPP. Subsequently conducting an international policy, the Mongolian People's Republic has been a member of CMEA since 1972, participates actively in its work, and is making a contribution to strengthening and perfecting its activities. In the decision of the 17th Congress of the MPP it is stressed that the economic integration of the MPR with the nations of the socialist commonwealth has become the most important component of the socio-economic policy of the party and the state.

Candidate of Economic Sciences Ch. Bayanchargal (MonGU), in his report, called attention to the fact that the tasks set by the 17th Congress of the MPP bring forth the necessity for intensifying the process of all-round convergence and consolidation of Mongolia in the economic, political, cultural and ideological areas with the nations of the socialist commonwealth and above all with the Soviet Union. In the opinion of the speaker, one of the most important criteria for convergence of CMEA member nations is increase in production per capita national income, which is achieved by virtue of increasing the effectiveness of social production. The most important factor of increasing effectiveness is perfection of the structure for industrial production. In the MPR this task is being solved simultaneously with the transformation of industry into the leading sector of the national economy. Especially noteworthy changes took place in the structure of industry after the MPR became a member of CMEA. New industrial sectors appeared—machine building, metal working, and chemical. The present condition of the structure of the industrial sector in the MPR characterizes the structure of foreign trade. Thus a great part of the economic requirements for modern machinery, equipment and raw materials is covered by means of imports from CMEA member nations. Agricultural products are prevalent in the nation's exports. This testifies to the need for growth of industrial production by means of assimilating new types of production and perfecting the structure of industry. Solving these tasks will provide participation by the MPR in measures for implementing the Complex Program for Socialist Economic Integration.

D. Nyambuu, an instructor in the political economics department of MonGU, emphasized in his report that the convergence and equalization of the level of development is a specific feature of the regularity of socialist industrial relations in general, which is facilitated by the fact that the means of production are socialist, public property; therefore, the same is observed both within a single country and on the scale of the worldwide socialist system as well. The all-round convergence and consolidation of the MPR, the speaker noted, with the other nations of the socialist commonwealth are objectively necessary in its advancing development along the path to socialism. In his opinion, equalizing the level of development of the productive forces presumes

further industrialization of the less-developed countries, a high rate of mechanization and effective capital investment to provide advancing rates of economic growth, development of the creative initiative of the working people, and utilization of internal reserves for accelerated ascent of the economy. Of decisive importance in this respect is the creation of a highly efficient structure for the national economy, which satisfies the requirements of scientific-technical progress and which makes use of the advantages of the international socialist division of labor as the basis of specialization and cooperation among the CEMA member nations. Describing the role of long-term special-purpose programs for cooperation in the solution of problems of equalizing the level of development of the CEMA member nations, the speaker emphasized that upon the proposal of Mongolia, measures for developing the nation's natural resources have been included in the long-term special-purpose programs for cooperation among the CEMA member nations. Among these he singled out the "Tavan-Zelgov" deposit of coking coal, the development of which will be of great significance to the development of the South-Mongolian Region. The development of the aforementioned deposits, and creation on its basis very large-scale mining and processing enterprises will permit significant increase in manufacturing output and in the nation's export resources, and will consequently promote successful solution of the programmed task of the MIRP on transferring Mongolia from an agrarian-industrial into an industrial-agrarian country.

Candidate of Economic Sciences, V. P. Vasil'yev (MCU) noted, that in modern conditions a complex of joint measures by the socialist countries for convergence and equalization of the level of development urgently requires perfecting the economic mechanism for socialist integration. This mechanism is defined by the system of socialist industrial relations, the most important feature of which is its planned character. In the mechanism for integration a leading role belongs to the concrete form of the manifestation of planning relations—joint planning activities. In recent years joint planning activity has taken on new forms, which play an essential role in the equalization of the level of development of the CEMA member nations. This is—the Coordinated Plan of Multilateral Integrated Measures and long-Term Special-Purpose Programs for Cooperation. The coordinated plan, which was adopted in the five-year period 1971-1980 envisages concrete assistance to the economically less-developed nations in the form of joint capital investments and rendering of scientific-technical assistance. In each of the five long-term special-purpose programs for cooperation there are also measures directed toward convergence and equalization of the level of economic development of the CEMA member nations. The continuous development of the forms for joint planning activity and their effectiveness proved once again the error of the market concept of socialist integration, and the bankruptcy of the summons of the theoreticians of "market socialism" to reject the leading role of the planning levers in the socialist economy.

The report of Sh. Nasanchargal, head of the planning department of MonCU, was devoted to the cooperative roles of the CEMA member nations in the area of planning activity, in solving the national economic problems of the MIR. The development of socialist economic integration is expanding cooperation in

planned activity, and is enriching its forms. At present, in the process of coordination of economic plans, not only are incomparably large volumes and lists of products of mutual suppliers of goods coordinated among socialist countries, dozens of agreements of specialization and cooperative manufacturing, scientific-technical cooperation and joint development of industrial capacities are included as well. Joint planning activity is actively coordinating the comprehensive convergence of the socialist countries and the equalization of the level of their economic development. A convincing example of this is the economic development of the NFR. Coordinating with the CEMA member nations plans for economic and cultural development, intensifying specialization, and taking part in cooperative production, the NFR is more and more becoming an active participant in international socialist division of labor. This is to a certain extent associated with the establishment of price incentives in foreign trade for the basic types of export products. As the speaker noted, the construction and operation of the joint Mongol-Soviet enterprise called "Erdenet," the first line of which was put into operation at the end of 1978, is of great significance to the participation of the MPR in international socialist division of labor.

Instructors in the social sciences department of the Agricultural Institute of the NFR, Candidates of Economic Sciences V. I. Leren and D. Dorligsuren, in their speeches paid special attention to questions of the further development of public property in the MPR under the conditions of socialist economic integration. The coming into being and development of public property as the means of production in the NFR, which has set out on the path to socialism while bypassing the capitalist stage, is being accomplished on the basis of general principles, worked out by the founders of Marxism-Leninism and developed in the documents and materials of the Marxist-Leninist parties. At the present time the further perfection of socialist property in the MPR is taking place by means of convergence of cooperative property with state property on the basis of the development of the material-technical base, and increasing the level of collectivization of production, with the required conditions for its all-round state of balance. Cooperative property in addition is, in the opinion of the speakers, the integral element, factor and condition for the development of public property. Of especially great importance to the further development of public property in the NFR are cooperation with the USSR and the other nations of the socialist commonwealth, implementation of the Complex program, further deepening and perfection of cooperation, and the development of socialist economic integration of the CEMA member nations, where the measures directed toward accelerated development of the nation's economy have been reflected.

Candidate of Economic Sciences A. V. Boychenko (MCU), having noted in his report the decisive significance of the universal mobilization of internal reserves for economic growth in the less-developed countries for supporting the gradual convergence and equalization of the level of economic development in the socialist countries, gave special emphasis to the growing role of complex economic cooperation in solving the problem at hand. Under the conditions of deepening comprehensive cooperation and integration, the role of foreign economic development is increasing more and more. Mutual economic

cooperation between the most important factor of the process of regeneration in each country. One of the basic external factors which have an influence on the convergence of the economic levels of the CEMA member nations is mutual trade. The expansion and deepening of socialist economic integration presumes an increase in the role of mutual trade in this process and in the comprehensive development of the economy of each of the CEMA member nations as an external factor of economic growth, and consequently, in accelerating on this basis the processes of convergence of the economic levels of the socialist states. Having described the progressive accomplishments in mutual trade of the CEMA member nations and their influence on the process of expansion of regeneration, it was noted that these positive steps are more and more becoming a factor of increasing the effectiveness of the economy of the nations by means of the expansion of mutual trade, and above all in modern equipment and technology.

Candidate of Economic Sciences V. V. Chekurov (MCU) noted in his report that convergence and equalization of the levels of development of the CEMA member nations is not only one of the goals of socialist integration but also an important prerequisite to the further perfection of cooperation in the various areas of the economy, science and technology. During the 30 years of the activity of CEMA, the nations of the socialist commonwealth have achieved great successes in solving this historic task, the realization of which was promoted by the total system of forms and methods of cooperation worked out and put into practice within the framework of CEMA, which supports rapid socio-economic and scientific-technical progress in the less-developed countries. International specialization and cooperative production have been called upon to play a special role in equalization of the level of development of the nations of the socialist commonwealth. They permit these countries to organize a rational national economic complex (taking into consideration domestic resources and the capabilities of international division of labor), in which such traditional branches of the economy will be combined organically; and the branches which determine scientific-technical progress as well. In this connection, the Complex Program which grants these countries the right of choice in specialization in new, rapidly-developing production, has great practical significance. Long-term special-purpose programs for cooperation, which envisage extensive cooperation in the progressive sectors of the economy and significant economic effect for all who participate in implementing them, have been called upon to play a prominent role in accelerating the process of equalization of the levels of economic development of the CEMA member nations.

V. Zhizsee, an instructor in the political economics department of NenCU, noted that multilateral cooperation with the fraternal nations—and above all with the Soviet Union—is enormously important to the development of science and technology in the MDR. The question of rendering aid to the MDR by the CEMA member nations was repeatedly discussed at the sessions of the CEMA Committee on Scientific-Technical Cooperation. With the cooperation of the USSR and the GDR, a large center for scientific-technical information is being built in the MDR, and will have great significance in the sphere of the study and dissemination of the ways and means of exchanging information on the significant achievements of the modern scientific-technical revolution. Also, in recent years the expansion of direct contacts between the ministries and departments of the MDR and the USSR of related profile have become characteristic. A protocol has been signed for scientific-technical cooperation

between the state committees on science and technology and for scientific collaboration between the academies of sciences of the MPR and the USSR.

J. Dzvd, an instructor in the political economic department of the MonGU, spoke in her report of the enormous role of close cooperation and assistance of the CMEA member nations in the formation of a rational national economic complex in the MPR. Over the last 10-15 years, as was noted, important positive steps have been taken in the structure of the national economy of the MPR. The nation's economy is more and more acquiring an industrial character. Owing to the purposeful policy of the MPR and the comprehensive assistance of the Soviet Union and the other CMEA member nations, industry has become one of the leading sectors of the national economy of Mongolia. At the present time the country is faced with great tasks of further unwavering increase in the role of industry in the development of the national economy, transforming it into the dominant sector, capable of satisfying the varied and ever-growing needs for industrial production and services; deepening of production interrelations between industry and agriculture, and the other sectors of the national economy. Carrying out the tasks of the 6th Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the MPR is of great significance to the transformation of the MPR into an industrial-agrarian nation, and for the further increase in the level of its economic development.

The report of J. Janba, an instructor in the political economics department of MonGU analyzed the role of qualitative indicators in the convergence and equalization of the level of economic development in the MPR with the remaining CMEA member nations. The quality of any work, in the speakers opinion, is the total expression of the conscious attitude of the executor toward the work, his qualifications and discipline. In the final analysis the quality must be measured by the extent to which it corresponds with the goals for fulfilling requirements. The domestic and foreign conditions for the development of the MPR objectively require improving the quality of production. Expanding the participation of the MPR in international socialist division of labor demands production of articles which meet the needs of the importing nation according to quality.

J. Gachatur, a scientific research fellow of the Institute of Economics, Academy of Sciences, noted in his speech that under the leadership of the MPR, with the fraternal cooperation of the Soviet Union and the other nations of the socialist commonwealth, a fundamental transformation of agriculture has taken place. In a brief period of history the main social-economic conditions for the effective use of the achievements of science and technology were established in the country, for the development of high-productivity socialist agricultural production, and the genuine prerequisites for the formation of agro-industrial complexes have appeared. The path to formation of agro-industrial complexes is determined by many circumstances. In the opinion of the speaker, taking into consideration the modern stage of development of agricultural production in the MPR, its intrasectorial structure, by far the most rational form of agro-industrial cooperation is the development of inter-association enterprises. These are created on a voluntary basis with the forces and resources of several agricultural associations for servicing their own agricultural production. At the present time 17 inter-association enterprises

In the nations are equipped with the basic means of production for a total sum of 11.7 million tausaks and 21.2 million tugriks in working capital, and have at their disposal 11 resort homes and sanatoria. The nations of the socialist commonwealth are rendering significant aid in the development of agricultural production in the URSS. It is directed toward creation of technical facilities, improving work in stock breeding and land use, irrigation of pastures, and the like.

In the opinion of the participants, holding the conference has promoted more profound study of the theoretical problems of convergence and equalization of the levels of economic growth among the nations of the socialist commonwealth, as well as coordination of subsequent scientific research by Soviet and Mongolian scientists in the given areas.

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TRADE WITH INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

FRG-USSR EQUIPMENT, GAS DETAILED

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 23 Jun 80 p 25

[Article: "Discreetly Settled"]

[Text] The concept for the most spectacular deal of German industry with the Soviets has been concluded just in time for the chancellor's trip.

When Helmut Schmidt flies to Moscow next Monday, for a change there will not be any top managers in the Luftwaffe Boeing. Not wanting to irritate the American friends with a demonstrative display of German-Soviet business, Bonn's chancellor decided to forgo the usual travel companions from industry and banks.

However, seldom would the participation of prominent industrialists in a chancellor-trip have been more appropriate than during the current tour to Moscow. Shortly before the trip West German businessmen and Soviet ministers came to an agreement regarding the biggest Eastern deal to date.

Some 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas--in addition to the current deliveries of 12 billion cubic meters--are to flow annually into the distribution network of the Ruhrgas company of Essen and its European partners, starting in 1984.

In return, Duesseldorf's pipe producer Mannesmann will be the prime contractor for the construction of a pipeline network valued at some 15 billion marks. Further contracts, amounting to some 5 billion marks, will go to Western firms producing compressors and cooling facilities.

Financing for the 20-billion super project is to be undertaken by a group of banks, led by the Deutsche Bank. For months the German banking and industry trio has been clarifying details with Soyuzgaseksport officials. The official offer, however, has been reserved by the Kremlin leadership for the chancellor's visit.

The Bonn cabinet has been making quiet preparations. The last German reservations regarding the deal with the East were settled by the Bonn cabinet

3 weeks ago. The cabinet concluded that even a Russian participation of 30 percent in the German gas import structure would not yet represent an energy-policy risk.

To permit the gas to flow as early as 1984, the entire 5,000-kilometer long pipeline is to be planned, delivered and installed under Mannesmann's direction together with all facilities and pumping stations.

In the beginning of the 1970's, when the first three agreements with the West were concluded, Mannesmann merely delivered; planning and installation were reserved by the Russians.

The size of the delivery and the time pressure left the Soviets no other choice but to surrender the entire management of the mammoth-undertaking to the Duesseldorf pipe concern. Only Mannesmann appears to be in the position to manage a contract of such dimensions at the present time.

Even the Japanese steel concerns had to pass. They lack the knowhow and sufficient capacity for the new pipe-gas deal.

Mannesmann was especially helped by a new pipe-dream that was presented by the concern's chief Egon Overbeck in Moscow: Pipes that could withstand gas pressures of 100 atmospheres. That is 25 atmospheres more than the previous pipes could withstand.

Even though Overbeck wants to make as many 100-atmosphere pipes in his pipe factory as possible, Mannesmann will not be able to deliver the pipes in the short time frame. Thus producers from the other countries participating in the gas deal are to participate--from Italy, France, Belgium and Holland. The subcontractors--including the state-owned Salzgitter concern, will deliver standard pipes of 75 atmospheres.

For safety reasons the Soviets want to install the high-pressure pipes only in uninhabited areas. The other pipes are to be installed in populated regions.

There are still negotiations to be made over the details of financing. The Russians will pay for the pipeline with revenues from gas sales. But since the entire network has to be installed before any gas will flow through the pipes, Western credits have to be obtained.

Friedrich Wilhelm Christians of the Deutsche Bank clarified the credit plans during two short-term visits to Moscow this year. Under his leadership 20 German banks and a dozen foreign lenders will secure the 20-billion credit.

The amount of interest is still open, however. The Soviets will not be able to force the low interest rate of a little more than 6 percent that was obtained at the beginning of the 1970's. This time they will probably have to pay some 8 percent.

The most difficult part in the negotiations that have to be concluded by the summer is played by Klaus Liesen, director of Ruhrgas. During preliminary negotiations in Moscow the manager of Europe's largest gas concern learned that the Russians want to make plenty out of the latest deal.

The additional gas, argued Soviet representatives, would have to be pumped from the Yamal peninsula in North Siberia, an area difficult to reach and very expensive to exploit.

Actually, the Western managers have learned, the gas is to be obtained from two reservoirs around Medvez and Urengoy that have long been tapped and have a reserve of 20,000 billion cubic meters.

The Essen gasman can nevertheless hope to keep the prices reasonable. His trump? He can point out to the Russians that no other consortium in the world wants to purchase so much Soviet gas.

9240

CSO: 1826

TRADE WITH INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

BRIEFS

NATURAL GAS OFFER TO SWEDEN--The Soviets have invited Sweden to purchase natural gas beginning in the mid-1980's. Deliveries of natural gas from the Soviet Union have been discussed several times previously, but there were never any concrete arrangements made. Minister of Industry Nils G. Asling (conservative) is favorable to the offering. Soviet natural gas will eventually be delivered by pipeline from Finland over the bottom of the Baltic Sea. The offer was made on Thursday by the first deputy minister of trade, Yuriy Bresnev, who is visiting Sweden as the invited guest of Minister of Industry Asling. No specific amounts have been mentioned, but sizeable amounts are under discussion. How the gas will be delivered to Sweden is not clear. "The Soviet offer is very interesting, and on the Swedish side we will further investigate the conditions of the deliveries," said Asling to the Swedish CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY. During the 1970's the Soviets made a similar offer to Sweden, but the amounts to be delivered were regarded as too small when compared with the large investment required. The idea then was that Sweden should get gas from eastern Finland through a pipeline laid on the bottom of the Baltic. The project was cancelled. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 27 Jun 80 p 25] 9287

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TRADE WITH LDC'S

SOVIET-AFGHAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROJECTS DETAILED

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 3 Jul 80 pp 1-4

["Abridged" version of article by V. Glukhoded and G. Borisov in Moscow AGITATOR in Russian No 12, Jun 80 pp 49-51; "The USSR-Afghanistan: Example of Cooperation"]

[Text] The relations of friendship and good-neighborhood, which have existed between the Soviet Union and its southern neighbor Afghanistan for more than 60 years now, have long acquired the character of a firm tradition. They began to take shape in the early years of Soviet power after the proclamation in 1919 of Afghanistan's full independence. Lenin, the great founder of the Soviet state, stood at the sources of Soviet-Afghan friendship. The young Soviet Republic was the first state to recognize the independence of Afghanistan and thus to render it tremendous moral and political support.

The Soviet Union was the first country to start developing regular trade with Afghanistan. It has been rendering it systematic assistance in the development of the national economy inherited from the times of colonial dependence.

The April Revolution of 1978 in Afghanistan has opened up before the country the road of democratic development and social progress.

Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation develops on the basis of equality and mutual advantage without any interference in the internal affairs of each other. The agreements concluded between the two countries provide for rendering assistance to Afghanistan in building 147 projects of various kinds. Seventy-three projects have already been constructed and put in operation, and nearly 60 projects are now being built.

The industrial enterprises built with Soviet assistance account for more than a third of Afghan-manufactured goods. Varied, indeed, is the output of these enterprises turning out gas, electric power, carbamide, building materials, products of metal working and auto repairs, foodstuffs and other goods. The country's largest hydropower station, Naghlu, of 100,000 kw capacity and the first gas-based thermal power station (of 36,000 kw capacity) in Afghanistan in the area of the town of Mazar-i-Sharif have been built with

Soviet assistance. Besides, several power stations of smaller capacity and a number of other power-generating plants have been constructed. Thanks to the high efficiency of their operation, these account for nearly two-thirds of all power generated in Afghanistan.

Agriculture is the main sector of the Afghan economy, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the country's national income. Therefore, in the course of Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation great attention is paid to agricultural projects. Among these one should single out the Jalalabad irrigation complex in the province of Nangarhar, the only area in the country where the climatic conditions make it possible to grow subtropical crops.

This complex includes a 70 kilometer long irrigation canal with water intake, a head system of hydrotechnical structures and a hydroelectric station, an irrigation network and two state-owned farms specializing mainly in growing citrus fruit and olives. The construction of the complex has made it possible to irrigate and to put to use nearly 25,000 hectares of virgin lands, which formerly used to be sun-scorched stony desert areas.

The irrigation system at the Sarde dam in the province of Ghazni is a major agricultural project of Soviet-Afghan cooperation. It helps to irrigate 17,000 hectares of land.

A leading branch in the field of mining in Afghanistan is the gas industry developed with Soviet economic and technical assistance. The discovery by Soviet geologists of considerable gas reserves in the north of the country, the development of specifically, a main gas pipeline to the border with the USSR and its steel wire stay section spanning the Amu Darya River have made it possible to use these most valuable natural resources in the interests of development of the Afghan economy. In Afghanistan itself, natural gas is used as a chemical and energy primary material for Soviet-aided projects: a nitrate fertilizer plant--the country's largest enterprise of the modern chemical industry of 105,000-ton carbamide annual capacity--and the thermal power station in the area of Mazar-i-Sharif. The output of gas not used at home goes for export as one of its chief items.

In the middle of May 1980, the work done by Afghan and Soviet specialists was crowned with a fresh achievement. Another gas deposit, Jargudug, has been put in operation. The new industrial complex built with Soviet technical assistance will play an important role in the country's industrialization. It will produce up to 2,000 million cubic meters of gas and nearly 15,000 tons of gas condensate a year. In the period of building the Jargudug gas-field, gas production in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been doubled. The increase in gas production has opened up new possibilities for using more of it at home, specifically, for the production of nitrate fertilizers, building up the power-generation facilities, and for meeting household needs.

It is difficult to overestimate the Soviet Union's contribution to solving the transport problem in Afghanistan. Of the country's existing 2,800 kilometers of asphalt- and concrete-surfaced roads, more than 1,500 kilometers have been built with the assistance of Soviet organizations.

Among the numerous roads built with Soviet technical assistance there are two roads unique in their character. One of these, the motor road from Kabul to the river port of Sherhan serves as a reliable link in any season of the year and in practically any kind of weather between the country's northern and central provinces. The central part of the road (Salang), which cuts across the Hindukush mountain ridge at 3,350 metres above sea level with a 2.7-km tunnel cut in rock, and reinforced concrete avalanche-control galleries, more than 7 kilometers long, is a remarkable engineering structure. The country's longest (679 km) Kushka-Herat-Kandahar cement- and concrete-surfaced road, which cuts across desert areas, was also a major project of Soviet-Afghan cooperation. In the course of building it, 37 bridges were erected and more than 13,000 million cubic metres of earth was moved.

By merely listing some of the major projects, one will be able to become convinced of the comprehensive character of Soviet technical assistance and its important role in the development of most diverse sectors of the Afghan economy. Mention could be made of the Janghalak motor repairs works in Kabul, which is the largest metal-working enterprise in the country, the central international airport in Kabul, and the home-building factory in Kabul, the only pre-fab house-building enterprise in Afghanistan, the Kabul mechanized bakeries comprising two flourmills, a bakery and an elevator, the largest river port of Sherhan on the Panj River, the industrial reserves of oil, copper, iron, coal and other minerals discovered by Soviet geologists. A distinctive feature of our cooperation has always been the striving to ensure the broadest participation of the Afghan side in every affair connected with the construction and operation of these projects. Since the very beginning of economic and technical cooperation, the Soviet side has paid attention to the training of cadres of Afghan workers and specialists. For example, in the years of cooperation more than 72,000 skilled workers have been trained at projects built in Afghanistan jointly by the two countries. The USSR has assisted in building the Kabul Institute of Technology for the training of engineers in seven special lines, and also an auto-mechanics and mining and oil technical schools. These educational establishments are designed for simultaneously training a total of 2,400 people. The training of Afghan specialists at Soviet colleges and specialized secondary schools is also practiced on a large scale.

Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation not only helps generally to develop the Afghan economy, but also creates conditions enabling Afghanistan to repay the Soviet credits granted to it. This is achieved, primarily, through the construction of projects increasing the country's export potential, which earns it the required means for repaying credits and other aid. This considerably enhanced the mutually advantageous character of our cooperation, its being truly consonant with the interests of both sides.

Afghanistan delivers to the USSR a series of goods needed by our national economy. These, above all, are primary materials for the light and food industries: cotton, raw hides and skins, wool, dried fruit, nuts, etc. For agriculture, Afghanistan supplies us with nitrate fertilizers, and for industry--with natural gas.

In the recent period, a number of new agreements and protocols on economic and technical cooperation have been signed between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. In keeping with these accords, the USSR is to render assistance to the DRA in building a major project--mining and ore dressing complex based on the Ainak copper deposit, an oil refinery of 500,000-ton annual capacity, power transmission lines in the north of the country, including lines for the transmission of electric power from the Soviet Union to Afghanistan, and the modernization of the Kabul airport. Of great importance to Afghan agriculture will be our assistance in establishing the country's first seven machine-and-tractor stations. The Soviet Union will also render assistance to the DRA in setting up five centers for a total of 3,000 trainees to train skilled workers.

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